

The Daily New Mexican

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Wanted—One cent a word each insertion.
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THURSDAY, JUNE 16

There is a great opening in the Republican party of New Mexico for organization and campaign work.

The United States marines are all right, they are as good fighters on land as on board ship and that is saying a good deal.

Captain General Blanco still asserts, that the Spanish soldiers will die rather than leave Cuba. There is no accounting for tastes.

Even a Pop governor has a lucid interval at times. Governor Leedy, of Kansas, has declined to appoint a woman as a surgeon in the volunteers.

The insurgents in Cuba have at last been found and it is gratifying to record, that they have acquitted themselves well so far, that is, the few that have been found.

The 1st regiment, U. S. volunteer cavalry, is due to arrive near Santiago today or tomorrow; and now prepare for great news, for the regiment contains three troops of New Mexico volunteers.

Were the official head of a collector or two to roll into the official waste basket, tax collections would be better and the territorial and county treasuries would be in better shape.

Emperor William, of Germany, means to have some trouble with this country. Uncle Sam is getting ready for that sort of business more and more every day, and if Emperor William insists, why, he can be accommodated with rapidity and dispatch.

Colonel W. Jennings Bryan opposes a war of conquest by this country. This is as good a fact as any other for the gallant colonel to talk on. But it will cut no molasses. The people of the United States, in the long run, get what they go after, call it conquest or by any other name.

A 15-inch rifle of the latest and most improved pattern is being mounted in the defenses of Portland, Me. It will be remembered, that Mr. Tom Reed also hails from Portland. With these two big guns, the people of that city ought to feel perfectly safe from Spanish attacks.

During the past two months your Uncle Sam has purchased 117 vessels, has metamorphosed them into cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats, transports, colliers, supply and hospital ships and has added them to his navy. When your uncle gets a move on, it means something.

Parisian tradesmen are protesting, that Americans run no risks of insults or injury in Paris or indeed any other part of France. Guess that is so. American money is too much wanted by the average Frenchman, be he peer or peasant, banker or baker, merchant or rag picker, a habitue of the Louvre or the Moulin Rouge.

The visiting physicians, who spent yesterday afternoon in this city, were remarkably well pleased with their visit and with Santa Fe's superior and magnificent climate. They were astonished and agreeably so. The Santa Fe railway did well for itself and for this city by sending the party here. Would there had been more of them. But small favors are, nevertheless, thankfully received.

The completion of the El Paso & Northeastern railway to Alamogordo in Dona Ana county is opening a magnificent agricultural, timber and grazing section to settlement. By the end of this year the road will reach the Salado coal fields and White Oaks and Nogal mining section, where a gigantic development of coal and mining resources will follow. New Mexico is alright and is advancing daily in the right direction.

The stock news of the territory is carefully collected, condensed and published every week in the NEW MEXICAN. The cattle owner and sheep raiser in the territory who does not subscribe for and read the NEW MEXICAN cannot keep posted on what is going on in stock circles in this section. Hence it is good and disinterested advice, to all those interested in the stock industry in the southwest: Subscribe for and read the NEW MEXICAN.

Hawaiian Annexation.

The vote in the house of representatives on the Hawaiian annexation resolution may possibly have been a surprise to Speaker Reed and the anti-annexationists, but it was no surprise to

the people of the country at large. It is very evident that 200 congressmen have been hearing from their constituents the past two months; the 91 who voted against the resolution may have heard from their districts, but if they did they were of the opinion that the people did not not know what was wanted and therefore not entitled to any consideration in the matter.

The impression has been given out from Washington that a majority of the congressmen were opposed to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands under any consideration or condition, and no matter what action might be taken in the senate favorable to the acquisition of the territory contained in the Pacific group, the house would soon settle the question by refusing to entertain any measure looking to a ratification of the senate's action. Judging from yesterday's action the house has only been waiting for an opportunity to do its part in carrying out the wishes of a majority of the people.

The resolution will now go to the senate for the consideration of that body, and if the senators are wise they will pass it without much delay. As a majority of the members are in favor of annexation there will probably be less talk than usually in that branch of congress over matters of importance, and annexation will be assured in a short time.

Control of the Philippines.

It is an old saying that "where there is smoke there must be some fire," and the constant repetition by foreign correspondents of papers of reliability, that this or that European nation intends to take the initiative in settling the control of the Philippine Islands after Spain has been driven out, gives foundation for the belief that a move of that kind is on foot among the continental powers. Nothing may result from this talk, and it would be better for the powers if nothing does, but one thing is certain, the tone of the debates in congress indicates that any and all meddling with the affairs of the United States will be resented in a vigorous manner.

The taking of the Philippine Islands will virtually introduce a new and unknown quantity into the questions concerning the far east, which have heretofore been managed by European nations without consultation with American governments. This country once interested in the islands bordering on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific will necessarily limit the encroachments upon coveted territory, and while no interference on the part of the United States would result, so long as the islands were not molested, there would always be the menace of the stars and stripes in the eastern question. Another matter which causes uneasiness is the fear that the American principle of protection will be extended to the islands and a consequent loss of trade. Already French and German papers are hinting that England would not be so friendly if it were understood that the people of the islands which may fall into the hands of the United States would no longer be free from tariffs on goods from other countries. These matters all enter into the calculations of the jealous statesmen of the powers, and if they can, to use a western expression, "run a bluff on America" they will certainly do it.

The latest scheme for the control of the Philippines is a protectorate to be managed jointly, or if that does not meet with the unqualified approval of the nations considering themselves interested, under the control of Great Britain, which shall guarantee free ports for all commerce. Perhaps the thought has not occurred to the would-be protectors of the islands that the United States has a long bill of damages against Spain, and to attempt to prevent collection might result in a general stirring up of the animals in the world's menagerie.

However much the desire to interfere may exist, it is hardly possible that any steps will be taken by European powers to that end before peace negotiations begin between Spain and this country. By that time congress will undoubtedly have perfected all details concerning the disposition of the islands and those plans may possibly involve such conditions that foreign countries will conclude that the easiest way out of trouble will be not to begin it.

These are the words of an eminent medical teacher. Another says: "The hypophosphites are generally acknowledged as valuable nerve tonics." Both these remedies are combined in Scott's Emulsion. Therefore, take it for nervousness, neuralgia, sciatica, insomnia and brain exhaustion.

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SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Notaries' Records.

The New Mexican Printing company has on sale blank records for the use of notaries public, with the chapter of the Compiled laws governing notaries, printed in the front. Will be delivered at any postoffice or express office on receipt of \$1.25.

NEW MEXICO REPORTS
Delivered by NEW MEXICAN at publishers price, \$3.30 per vol.

CATTLE AND SHEEP

Range Conditions in New Mexico as Compared to California—Williamingham Experiments With Alfalfa.

P. V. RAILWAY MOVES STOCK

Cattle Received by the Bloom and Penasco Cattle Companies—Kick From Colfax County Stockmen—Wool Storage.

Stock conditions in the territory were never better and reports from all districts show plenty of moisture and feed. On the Pecos, where every ranchman has a bunch of cattle ranging from a few up to several hundred in number, the settlers report a flourishing condition of affairs. In Grant county recent rains have caused the grass to shoot up on the ranges and, in many instances, where arrangements were being made to ship cattle to other feeding points, it has been decided that the section will furnish enough feed to warrant keeping the stock at home. From all other localities reports of a like nature are received.

From Colfax county comes a vigorous kick, for the reason that outside herds are allowed to bring large herds into the county, consume the grass and dodge the taxes. It is pointed out that in eastern Colfax county a Colorado company has several thousand head of cattle on the range which were driven in after the last tax assessment was levied and will be moved out again before the next one is made. This condition of affairs is considered an unjust discrimination against local owners of cattle who are forced to pay the taxes and then see outsiders consume the grass. Sheepmen have a similar complaint to offer. The assessor should have authority to levy taxes and the collector enforce the payment any time such operators have used the range for a reasonable length of time.

C. B. Williamson recently made a practical test of the number of cattle one acre of alfalfa will support, on some rented alfalfa land on the Pecos Valley stock farm. The result will prove of interest to all ranchmen and stock feeders. The alfalfa is in two fields and the cattle are alternated from one pasture to the other. On some of the land the alfalfa was sown on a heavy salt grass stand without breaking, and is not a good stand, but Colonel Elliott, manager of the farm, estimates that the pasture would be equivalent to 200 acres of such alfalfa as grows on other parts of the farm. About five weeks ago Mr. Williamson put 1,450 steers, mostly yearling and 2-year olds and about 300 saddle horses into the pasture. The land now contains just about the same amount of feed that it did when the cattle were placed there, the growth of the grass is keeping pace with the feeding of the cattle. The test shows that an acre of alfalfa will pasture seven head of cattle.

Alfalfa continues to advance in price. Loose hay is selling at 80 per ton now, and New Mexico alfalfa growers will reap good benefits from their foresight, for there is a scarcity of hay throughout the west generally. The range conditions of New Mexico are especially gratifying to local stockmen, when the deplorable state of affairs elsewhere is considered. In drought-stricken California fully 30,000 head of cattle will be compelled to leave the state or die. Some of them are so weak now that it will be some time before they can be moved. The ranges are practically beyond aid this season and it is doubtful if heavy rains from now on would make any material difference. John Clay, Jr., has given decidedly pessimistic views on the effect of war on the cattle market. He says that cattle feeders are selling cattle that they have fed for six months or longer and not realizing any profit. "The war has made money tight and corn higher," he said, "and with tight money it is difficult to move stock cattle. The advance in corn has cut considerable figure. Many bought cattle last year when corn was cheap, around 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Now it is up around 25 to 30 cents. With corn at 10 cents you can feed 100 bushels to a bullock, and it means \$10, but at 30 cents it means \$30 for the one steer, which is more than the profit can amount to under the most favorable conditions at present prices. We have been selling some of the finest cattle for the past few weeks around \$4.40 and \$4.60 per 100 pounds, and nine times out of ten the owner goes home a loser on his investment. That is, he could have sold his corn for more money than he got by feeding it. The most product affected by the war is pork and canned beef. Canned beef is made from common and poor cattle, and this class is in good demand, but there are plenty of them and the demand for that grade of cattle does not affect fat cattle and it is fat cattle that govern the market."

Mr. Clay's views need not be accepted in all their depressing phases, for experience is teaching the people that money is now loosening despite the war and all matters of trade are adjusting themselves to conditions better than existed prior to it. Articles of consumption of every kind are firm in price or advancing steadily and the cattle market is all ready beginning to feel the effects of the general prosperous conditions of affairs. Trade affairs and prices of agricultural products in England have maintained their equilibrium through years of strife indulged by that war-like nation, and the fast passing apprehension of American financiers shows that the banks alone cannot still the crying needs of the stomach. Cattle prices are now advancing somewhat, in pace with the increased price of corn, and other agricultural products, until an evenly adjusted balance is struck, where they will remain unless overturned by some unforeseen panic or over production.

Territorial Cattle Notes.
Joseph Wingfield, of Rudoso, is gathering cattle for delivery to Mr. Garst, of Bluewater.

A. J. Gilmore is gathering cattle at Rudoso for delivery to Mr. Wilburn, of Colorado.

J. W. Prude, of Rudoso, recently delivered a bunch of cattle to J. H. Hunter, of Pine Springs, N. M.

Wm. French, of the W. S. Cattle company, has turned 1,000 head of cattle secured at Magdalena, loose on his Colfax county range.

Garrett & McCormick Colfax county, recently received a train load of mixed cattle from Arizona.

J. H. Hampson has shipped 25 head of cattle east from Grant county.

Wm. Birchfield, of Deming, shipped a train load of cattle to Denver last week. He is more than satisfied with the prices obtained.

The pens and sheds of the Frisco stock farm at Eddy were destroyed by fire recently. Loss \$1,000; partly insured.

Deputy Inspector Jack Kyle inspected 600 head of Mexico cattle on the border last week. More are expected to cross the border into this territory this spring. The shipments of cattle from the stock yards at Silver City last week, aggregated 60 cars.

A. W. Wilson of Deming recently purchased 15 thoroughbred Hereford bulls of J. G. Hall for improving his stock.

The Bloom Cattle company recently received 34 cars of Arizona cattle at Lake View.

The Penasco Cattle company is receiving 40 cars of Arizona cattle in Eddy county.

A. C. Tracey, of Roswell, recently shipped a carload of bulls to Kansas City.

Dan Jackson, of Maxwell City, states that things are looking prosperous for ranchmen and stockmen in his locality.

The Ascarate brothers shipped 500 head of cattle from Dona Ana county to Kansas last week.

Dr. W. C. Field has purchased the A. T. brand of cattle formerly owned by Joe Roberts at Alma.

John Jones, of Clayton, is in Amarillo, Tex., where he has charge of the Shuford & East cattle, which will be brought to their Union county range this month.

Brigham & Hicks are putting in substantial cattle corrals on their California pastures, recently leased of the Maxwell Land Grant company.

Dave Hooten was arrested in Mora county last week for stealing cattle in Taos county.

Nine families from Oklahoma settled on the Maxwell land grant last week. They will engage in ranching and stock raising.

Frank Coe, of Rudoso, has sold his cattle to Mr. Wilburn at \$16 per head.

A. J. Gilmore, of Eagle Creek, Lincoln county, recently closed out his cattle at \$15 per head.

William Honce and Henry Jones, of Cimarron, are in Texas buying cattle.

Eugene Logan and Tom Gray inspected 2,000 head of cattle at Folsom last week, belonging to Lee Baldwin. The stock is being driven to La Junta.

Thousands of head of cattle are being purchased in Mexico by American buyers and shipped to the United States.

J. W. Gray, of Gallinas, states that two, three and four year old steers in Sonora, Mexico, cost from \$12 to \$14, Mexican money. When delivered in the United States they bring from \$18 to \$20 per head in gold, almost double the cost in Mexico after paying duty and transportation.

The first herd of Black cattle, 2,300 head, passed through Clayton last week on their way to Kansas.

Robert Hannigan, of Deming, has received 70 head of Hereford bulls and 70 head of heifers from Midland, Tex.

Stockmen in northern Texas are not selling any stock at present.

The Crowfoot Cattle company is shipping cattle from its Grant county ranges to North Dakota.

G. Biglow has received 1,025 Arizona cattle from his Van Bremer, Colfax county ranges.

J. H. Nash has received 10 cars of Arizona yearlings for his Cimarron pastures.

C. B. Williamson, of the Hansford Cattle company, will drive another herd of cattle the last of this month, making five herds he has driven this year.

The Pecos Valley Ry. shipped 200 cars of cattle in May. They will do a rushing business in cattle going north when the road is completed from Roswell.

Steer cattle in the territory are pretty well sold out but some bunches of stock cattle can be bought.

F. E. Bryant, of Eddy, has purchased 17 thoroughbred Jersey cows and one bull for the Hillside Dairy farm.

George W. Urton has placed 230 head of saddle horses in the Boone pasture at Roswell.

Curtis Bros. have received the final delivery of the Flying H. cattle. This closes out the entire interests of the Feliz Cattle company.

The Bloom Cattle company received the last of 3,000 head of stock cattle, shipped from Arizona the 5th. They are putting the stock on their Lincoln and Chaves county ranges.

The Penasco Cattle company, on the 8th, received the last of 1,700 head of yearling steers from Mexico. This makes 6,000 head of yearling steers that they have put on their Lincoln county ranch this year.

The Sheep Industry.
Will May, of Clayton, reports a fine lamb crop.

Long Bros. are shearing 8,000 head of sheep at Clayton.

J. W. Turner of Roswell is storing 7,500 pounds of wool.

The total clip of Julian Smith of Eddy was 11,736 pounds.

About 95 per cent. of the lamb crop was saved in Colfax and Mora counties.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President.
E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

124 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by ray farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST
Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Pecos.
IN THE COUNTIES OF
EDDY AND CHAVES
OF NEW MEXICO.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.
WATER makes the plant grow.

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has is not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers—4000 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

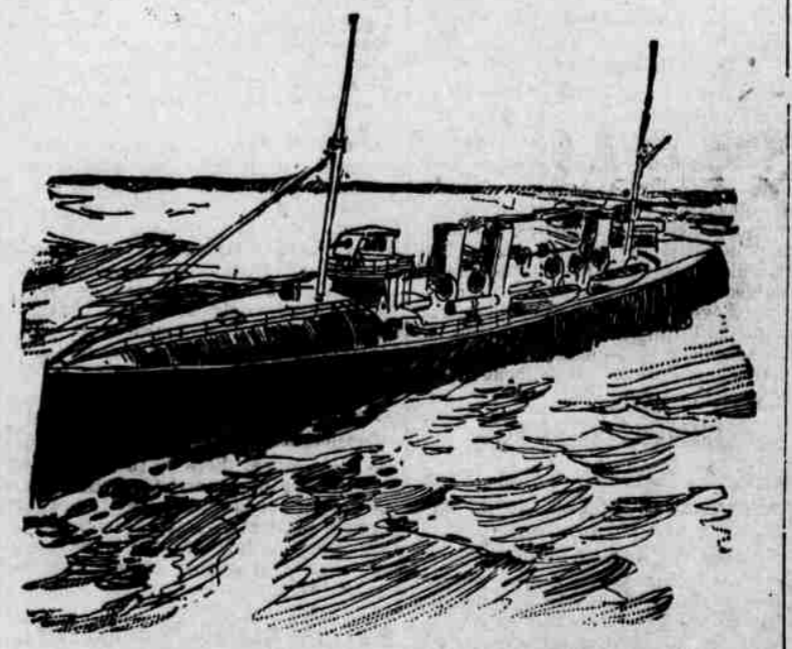
NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

SOCIETIES.
Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday of each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.
F. S. DAVIS, W. M.
J. B. BRADY, Secretary.
Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.
JAMES H. BRADY, H. P.
ARTHUR SKELGIAN, Secretary.
Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.
MAX FROST, E. C.
ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.
I. O. O. F.
PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.
J. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.
CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting brothers welcome.
JOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P.
A. F. HASKLEY, Scribe.
MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome.
THESESSA NEWELL, Noble Grand.
HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.
AZTELAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome.
NATH GOLDSON, N. G.
A. F. HASKLEY, Secretary.
K. O. F. P.
SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. F. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome.
RONALD H. BOYLER, Chancellor Commander.
LEE MUEHLER, K. of K. and S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.
E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "F," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.
T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.
A. B. RENEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims, Collections and title searching. Rooms 8 and Spiegelberg Block.
INSURANCE.
S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Offices: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.
DENTISTS.
D. W. MANLEY, Dentist, Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MAX FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
CHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Offices—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.
GEO. W. KNAEDEL, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.
EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

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TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.
Free Reclining Cars, Pullmans, Dinners, Boudoir Coaches.
Saves 4 Hours Denver to New York. One Change of Cars.
O. M. HAMPTON, Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.



TORPEDO GUNBOAT DESTROYER.

The Destroyer is called "The Queen of the Hornets," and she appears to be entitled to the distinction. She is designated a "torpedo gunboat." She is considerably larger than the average "destroyer," her displacement being only a little short of 500 tons, while her length on the water line is about 80 feet. She can steam nearly 30 knots an hour, and her armament is extraordinarily heavy and complete for a boat of her class. Besides three 5 inch, four 6 pounder and four vixenlike machine guns she also carries three torpedo tubes. She is able to keep the sea, and because of her speed no battleship would be able to shake her off. She might hover in the offing during the day, out of range of the heavy guns of the larger vessel, and then, under cover of the night, slip up within striking distance, let go an automobile torpedo and destroy her antagonist.

Santa Fe Route
A. T. & S. F. TIME TABLE
(Effective, April 1, 1898.)

Read Down.	East Bound.	Read Up.
No. 2, No. 23, 12:15 a. m.	No. 11, No. 1, 7:00 p. m.	No. 2, No. 23, 12:15 a. m.
12:15 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	7:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	12:15 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
1:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	7:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	1:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
1:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	8:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	1:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
2:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	8:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	2:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
2:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	9:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	2:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
3:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	9:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	3:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
3:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	10:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	3:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
4:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	10:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	4:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
4:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	11:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	4:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
5:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	11:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	5:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
5:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	12:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	5:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
6:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	12:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	6:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
6:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	1:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	6:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
7:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	1:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	7:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
7:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	2:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	7:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
8:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	2:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	8:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
8:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	3:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	8:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
9:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	3:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	9:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
9:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	4:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	9:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
10:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	4:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	10:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
10:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	5:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	10:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
11:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	5:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	11:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
11:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	6:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	11:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
12:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	6:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	12:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
12:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	7:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	12:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
1:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	7:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	1:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
1:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	8:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	1:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
2:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	8:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	2:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
2:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	9:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	2:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
3:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	9:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	3:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
3:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	10:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	3:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
4:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	10:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	4:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
4:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	11:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	4:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
5:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	11:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	5:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
5:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	12:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	5:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
6:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	12:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	6:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
6:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	1:00 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	6:30 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.
7:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	1:30 p. m. Santa Fe, Ar.	7:00 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar.